

# SKIRTS TO BE FULL

One Thing Certain About Spring Modes.

WILL RIPPLE AT THE ANKLES

And, for Street Wear, Will Fit Snugly at the Hips.

Difficulties in the New Skirt for the Dressmaker—Still More Chic Effects in Trimming—The Combining of Many Shades of White the Latest Fancy of the French Dressmaker—Beautiful Flowered Materials for Summer Wear—Marvels of the New Ribbons—The Dressy Skirt Given Over to the Horizontal Style Trimming—Evening Frocks:

Parisians will soon be off for the Riviera, and those American women of fashion who do not join their French and English sisters on the shores of the Mediterranean will within a few weeks have their trunks packed and turn their faces toward Palm Beach and the other winter resorts of our American Riviera.

In the meantime, dressmakers and mil-



liners are busy over frocks and hats to go into those trunks, and for the elect there are already private views of models that will consort better with summer skies than with the bitter cold of our Northern land.

For weeks past the Parisian autocrats of fashion have been working over such models, and putting into them much more serious thought than would to the outsider seem justifiable. It is a matter for consideration, this Riviera costume.

Upon it may hang the fate of the summer modes.

It is an experimental feeling of the feminine pulse, a dress rehearsal for the performance that has its spring premiere at Auteuil.

The successes of the Riviera will to a great extent dictate the fashions of the coming season, and the experiments that prove failures at Nice or Monte Carlo will be discreetly dropped into oblivion.

Already Egypt has seen new and wonderful things in summery frocks and hats,



and as a fashion show the world of Cairo is hard to beat, but Egypt is far from the Madeleine, while every one can go to Monte Carlo, and even the famous French actresses, who after all have more to do with launching new modes than all the society leaders, can escape from Paris long enough for Riviera holidays.

Later, the great dressmakers themselves will run down to see the show, make notes of new ideas, gain inspiration for new creations and further developments; but now there are only fugitive glimpses of the beauties to be displayed hereafter, and one cannot speak with absolute confidence of the modes that are to be. At best one can but argue logical conclusions from prevailing tendencies, and fashion's whims often deal disconcertingly with logic.

About the full skirt for the coming season there is no shadow of doubt. There may be variations in detail, in trimming, in



length, but the summer skirt will be full, and the sheer materials, the soft supple summer silks and wools, will lend themselves charmingly to the mode.

For the trotteur skirt, and the skirt which, for want of a better term, one must call dressy, the summer laws are approximately fixed. The morning street costumes will not break into billowing folds, but will keep a tailored severity and, whether plaited or plain, will fit snugly around the hips and ripple discreetly at the ankles.

The ugly model, made with habit back

and clinging closely almost to the knees, is, luckily, gone with the monstrosities of yesterday. The inverted plait back is the usual model for the trotteur skirt, and while fitting the hips with easy snugness, the skirt is not really close fitting at any point below the hip line, though the pronounced ripple is below the knees.

This walking skirt just clears the ground and is trimmed in vertical lines, if at all. It is unlined, and if it is plaited, the plaits are stitched down two-thirds of the length.

Some models show a hip yoke, with plaiting below, a device easier than the successful shaping of a skirt plaited from the waistband, because it is difficult to adapt the stitched plaits to the hip curve; but for the average woman the short skirt in one unbroken line from waist to hem is preferable. The hip yoke does cut the skirt length slightly, and this is particularly undesirable on a skirt already short.

A number of the new walking skirts are plain down to the knees, with strapping or lapped and stitched seams, and have double or triple plaits set in at the bottom of each seam. These plaits do not reach even to knee height on either side of the front breadth, but they slope gradually upward until those in the back are considerably

by hundreds for Southern wear, and the white linens and sheer whites are, of course, a foregone conclusion for summer.

A white wool frock does not mean simply a white wool frock to-day, for color subtleties are the joy of the artist in clothes, and the manufacturers, catering to this taste, are producing more and more delicate gradations of shading. There are now fully a dozen whites on the market; and though the difference between chalk white and mushroom white or between oyster white and ivory is but slight, it is enough to give individuality to a costume and to differentiate decidedly two white frocks.

The very latest fancy of the French dressmaker is the combining of many white shades in one frock, and this idea has been worked out in some of the most successful models intended for the Riviera. The blending must be done with genuine artistic skill, but when well done it gives results exquisitely harmonious.

One such frock worn by a Parisian woman at a recent function was in one white, completely overlaid by a deeper tint of white in open work design and finished by chiffon and lace of blended whites. The costume roused enthusiastic comment, and almost all of the fashion experts referred to it as

the cloth or in shadings of that color, with perhaps, the introduction of gold or silver threads.

Old Venetian and Irish lace remain in favor for trimming street frocks and heavy materials, and the silk fibre lace, dyed to match the dress material, continues its success; but not net laces, such as Chantilly, Alençon, and above all, Valenciennes, will, it is said, have unprecedented vogue this summer, a fact due to the increasing liking for flounces and frills, plain or festooned.

These flounces are particularly adapted to sheer summer stuffs and summer modes, and the summer girl of the coming season will surely be quaintly picturesque and feminine in attire if she dresses successfully in the latest fashion. The full skirts, the flounces, the flapping draped sleeves, the flounces and bouillonnés and shirring, and cordings, the softly draped girdles may all be introduced into even the inexpensive summer frock, and in summer materials these ideas are not so likely to be bungled and caricatured as in materials heavier and harder to handle skillfully.

The flowered summer materials already shown in the shops are, as usual at this season, more alluring than the goods in

contribute their share to beautiful applied designs in embroidery, from softly fluted girdles, are set in as band trimming with jagged stitching to join them to the frock material, are used for ruching, for lattice trimming—in fact, there's no end to the uses for them.

The lovely flowered ribbons are, of course, suitable for wear only with material in one color, a fact too often forgotten, with lamentable results.

These flowered ribbons in the new qualities are beautiful beyond description, and dressmakers are obtaining charming effects by inserting them as bands or using them as hems upon frocks of one color or upon dotted materials.

One of the advance models shown by a Fifth Avenue importer is of a white silk gauze dotted in black and trimmed in bands of white silk ribbon flowered in a Louis XV. design of rose garlands and bowknots.

The bands are set into the gauze with fagoting of black silk, and little ruffles and frills of the gauze furnish the other trimming. The high girdle is of the flowered ribbon.

The same idea might be successfully worked out in white and black wools or in any pale tint dotted with white.



above the knee. Little buttons, covered with the skirt material, trim the joining line of seam and plaits.

These cloth covered buttons appear upon a large proportion of the new trotteur frocks, and small buttons, silk covered, velvet covered, metal, &c., bid fair to be even more popular in the spring than they have been this winter.

Tailor goods for the spring are already



in evidence, and, while the mannish materials which won approval in the fall will still be favored, there will be attractive lines of homespun, canvas cloth, &c., distinctly feminine in effect. There are indications that the very light shades in these tailor stuffs will be preferred by women who need not figure upon the serviceability of their frocks, and sample cards show many homespun, tweeds and canvaslike mixtures in the lightest of grays and in the palest biscuit and champagne.

A tint lighter than champagne, deeper than cream, a genuine ecru, is one of the latest Parisian fads and is being exploited in every type of Riviera frock from trotteur to casino and dinner costumes. In homespun trimmed in stitched cloth, this delicate tint makes an ideal trotteur frock for a summer climate, but is, of course, too delicate for good service.

The white frock, which has to some extent gone into eclipse this season, is apparently to regain its vogue with the spring; for white cloth, white canvas and other white wools are being made up

a study in carved ivory. The French take their fashion very seriously.

Upon the costumes of white wool intended for promenade, carriage, &c., trimming of silk soutache, of stitched cloth or silk, heavy lace, or thick raised embroidery, is the accepted thing. Silk soutache is unquestionably to have even greater vogue than it has enjoyed this season, and among its newer phases is a shaded braid which is most desirable in this day of costumes in shades of one color.

The broad silk soutache shades almost imperceptibly from one edge to the other, and in brown, green, blue—in any color, indeed, is very effective. Here again the shaded white idea is developed, and a broad braid shading from a white that is near ecru to a chalk white is a charming trimming.

A line of gold is frequently added to one edge of these shaded braids, and the taste for elaboration leads to embroidery upon the braid foundation. The narrow, thick ribbed military braid will be much used upon spring frocks, and the touch of



gold in braid, buttons, &c., that has been popular this winter will hold over into the summer season.

Heavy raised embroidery in silk is considered in Paris the most chic trimming for the wool gown, and is much used even upon flannel materials. Upon cloth this embroidery is often exceedingly heavy and is as a rule done in the color of

plain color. After too much of a winter world the exquisite blossom laden fabrics hold a strong appeal; and this year, when broadness of all kinds are forgoing to the front, the flower designs are more beautiful than ever.

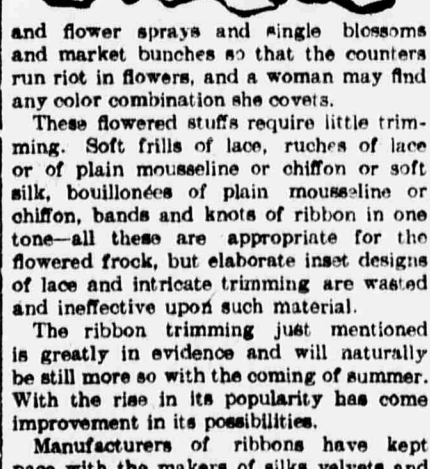
Cotton nets, silk nets, grenadines, chiffon organdies, any number of silk and cotton tissues whose names are problems even to the salesmen, are patterned in garlands

and flower sprays and single blossoms and market bunches so that the counters run riot in flowers, and a woman may find any color combination she covets.

These flowered stuffs require little trimming. Soft frills of lace, ruffles of lace or of plain mousseline or chiffon or soft silk, bouillonnés of plain mousseline or chiffon, bands and knots of ribbon in one tone—all these are appropriate for the flowered frock, but elaborate inset designs of lace and intricate trimmings are wasted and ineffective upon such material.

The ribbon trimming just mentioned is greatly in evidence and will naturally be still more so with the coming of summer. With the rise in its popularity has come improvement in its possibilities.

Manufacturers of ribbons have kept pace with the makers of silks, velvets and other fabrics, and the new ribbons, like the new gown materials, are of amazing softness and adaptability. The chiffon velvet ribbons, the satins, even the taffetas, are so supple, so soft, that they are susceptible of almost any treatment and nestle in fluttering knots among the filmy laces, wind in and out among the rose garlands,



straight up the middle of the front will help tremendously in the fitting of the full skirt and the giving of the required shape.

The plain front effect must be retained even though there be great fullness in sides and back, and where this is not effected by the middle seam a narrow front panel, wide box plait or other narrow scheme to promote front flatness is adopted.

The shirred or gauged skirt is a much simpler proposition than the plaited skirt,

White ribbon closely dotted with pin-head dots of black is used to trim flowered stuffs or frocks of plain light tint, the gauze ribbon being usually preferred for this purpose, and this dotted ribbon with narrow flowered borders is also good upon one tone materials.

We have wandered far from the skirt problem, but in fashion talk one always returns to that starting point. The skirt and the sleeves are the critical features of the up-to-date gown. If they are modified, even an ordinary bodice cannot spoil the frock.

The dressy skirt, unlike the trotteur skirt, is given over to horizontal trimming and has the length to stand this treatment, for to be correct it should be several inches on the floor all around.

Unlike the trotteur skirt, too, it is full from the waist line, where it is set in with fine plaits with gathers, or with rows of corded gauging, and the fullness increases in the downward line until it reaches most voluminous proportions below the knee.

All this requires care, and it must be admitted that a large majority of the full skirts turned out are failures. The goring at the top must be well done, and right here let it be noted that a sloped seam

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too, simplicity is the keynote, although the most modish of notions are embroidered in the designs.

The graceful but absolutely simple frock of silk voile with flaming sleeves over lace sleeves, full skirt banded with lace and simple blouse with deep pointed lace yoke is a delightful house gown model, and a dull blue chiffon velours with guimpe, front tab and long cuffs of heavy lace for all its trimming is as successful as it is unpretentious.

## There Are But Few Women Who Have Luxuriant Hair

**NONE NEED BE WITHOUT IT.**

If your hair lacks abundance because of careless treatment or neglect, one of our hairdressers will supply all the deficiencies. By obtaining one of our "Ready-to-Wear" Coiffures, you will possess a head of hair that will be luxuriant and specially attractive. They are featherweight, naturally curly, so constructed that the hair can be worn high or low at the pleasure of the wearer, and recognized as the crowning triumph of the wigmaker's art.

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Hair Dressing, Hair Coloring, Scalp Treatment.

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though it does not look so in the fashion cuts, and the mediocre dressmaker is advised to accept it as her full skirt model until she has developed skill in the management of fullness in skirt lines. Even cloth, silk and velvet may be successfully handled in this way by the help of clever goring, and lighter weight summer stuffs will be even better adapted to this plan.

Five plaits or tucks set into the waistband and either falling full or stitched down a short way are perhaps preferable to shirring for heavy fabrics, but the skirt laid in deep side plaits, running backward from a broad central box plait, is hard to manage unless the plaits are stitched down well over the hips.

The average dressmaker cuts this skirt and lays the plaits so that the latter will slope gracefully backward in line with the fan slope of the front box plait, and unless such plaits are stitched they are bound with every motion to fall forward in confusion.

The plaits of the new skirt, if they are to fall free, must fall straight, and the sooner that fact is recognized the better. No amount of staying and catching will hold the plaits in place. They will only spoil the line effect, and the grace of the line is dependent upon the freedom of the fold and the clinging suppleness of the material.

The new full skirt is seldom lined, even the drop skirt being dispensed with in favor of a very thin separate petticoat or slip, closely fitted to the figure.

One result of this new skirt, which is the most awkward thing imaginable for walking purposes, is to be seen in the experimental methods of holding up skirts which are being put into practice upon the



streets. As a matter of fact, it will be necessary to hold the skirt up in front, if one is to walk in it at all, and dainty petticoats will have an unusual chance of exhibiting their charms this summer.

The group of evening frocks sketched in the large picture furnishes easily understood illustrations of many of the new ideas. The full skirt, the pointed girdle or bodice and the raised bust line, the fichu in its many forms, the frilled sleeves, the flounces, the bouillonnés set on in scroll design, the flower appliqué, the use of tiny bouton roses in combination with lace—these all enter into the composition of the models selected, and yet most of these models are comparatively simple and might be reproduced without extravagance.

The lace frills and lace ruche with a rib line of little roses are particularly attractive and form a slight variation upon the multiplied rose garlands and wreaths. In the models chosen for the small outfit,



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### SUCCESS IN GIVING DINNERS.

Rules Observed by a Woman Who is Called a Charming Hostess.

From the Washington Post.

One of Washington's most charming hostesses, who is renowned for her delightful dinner parties, was asked recently what were her secrets for success.

"There are certain rules regarding dinner parties," she replied, "that if followed more closely would assure success and pleasure to the function."

For my part, I seldom entertain more than six at one time, and then choose my guests with care and strive to seat them with discretion. I remember very well how my mother used to manage such affairs, and, recalling her success, have adopted her methods.

"I have heard her say, and if you can serve a four course dinner perfectly and a six or eight course dinner with an effort, by all means plan for the first. Again, consider the limitations of your table, and don't aspire to red head dust, when the way of roast beef are better understood. Very good stories have found it to be, too, and there you have my secrets."

Of course, concluded the matron, "we will forgive anything so long as a woman can make a meal pleasant. At such times we don't want wonderful characters. We want people who are civil at dinner, and it's our business to secure them."

### THE MAIDS JOINED THE UNION

And a Domestic Crisis Quickly Followed in This Suburban Home.

The latest emigrant to the suburbs had passed through the cold spell and other incidental episodes of the commuter's existence. He was silent as to the sentiments regarding them, but he did tell the story of the way his domestic staff became unionized and the dire effect on the peace of the family.

One night last week the bell rang. Knowing that the servants were in the kitchen, the lady of the house was surprised to hear it ring a second time.

When it rang a third time, she hurried down to the door herself. There were two neighbors who had come to call.

She apologized for coming to the door, waited until her guests had departed and then went to the kitchen to investigate. The two domestics sat there quietly conversing.

"Why did nobody answer the bell?" began the lady of the house, in natural excitement. "It rang three times and I finally went."

There was silence for a second, while the two servants looked at each other.

"Do you hear me, you, Mary?" she asked, turning to the waitress. "It was your duty to answer the bell. We didn't you."

The two women exchanged looks again and then the one addressed finally answered.

"Well, we—Maggie and me—joined the Rosehurst Hired Girls' Union this afternoon and we don't work after 8 o'clock—that is unless we get 25 cents an hour extra."

She looked triumphantly at her colleague after delivering herself of this declaration. And they both seemed only a little less proud when at the end of the week they departed for their new place, leaving behind them forever the union which had succeeded in getting them discharged so soon after they had joined it.

TAKEN BY MRS. HARRISON.

Widow of the President to Bring Up a Reform School Boy as a Servant.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—Several weeks ago Mrs. Benjamin Harrison paid a visit to the Reform School for Boys at Plaisfield and noticed a negro boy who appeared to be ashamed of his associations. She talked to the lad and learned that he was 13 years old and that his name was Alexander Baker. He had been sent to the school as an incorrigible, but Mrs. Harrison was convinced that he would respond to kindly influence.

To-day she learned that the boy was about to be paroled and she notified the management that she would take him to her home as a servant if he cared to come. Mrs. Rogers, head probation officer, took the lad to the Harrison home, where he will be trained as a house servant.

### USE OF GLOVES IN EARLY DAYS.

Sometimes They Were Made to Represent the Man Who Wore Them.

From the St. Nicholas.

In the early days everything was not regulated for the people, as it is now, by the Government and the law courts. Europe was still young then, and people had rough and ready means of dealing with one another, of buying and selling or giving goods and property and settling disputes. A glove, as it was very close indeed to a man's hand, came in course of time to be looked upon as taking the place of the hand itself, and sometimes took the man's place and was made to represent him.

For example: To open a fair it was necessary then to have the consent and protection of the great lord in whose country it was going to be held. Those who wished to open the fair would come to the nobleman and petition him to be present. He might be very busy, or bored at the idea of having to go, yet he would know that it must be opened or his people would be discontented. So he would say to the leaders of the people: "No, my trusty fellows, I can't open the fair in person. But I will give you the power to do it. You all know my glove. Nobody has one like it in the country. It is the one my lady mother embroidered for me in colored silks and silver wire, and it has a deep violet fringe. You say that this is the emblem of your fair grounds as a sign that you are acting with my permission. If any one disputes your right or touches his master's glove, I will attend to him, that's all." So the glove would travel in state to open the fair.

### Principal Ingredients of Chewing Gum.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

"It is impossible for me to state the amount of chewing gum manufactured in this country," said W. W. Evans of Indianapolis, who represents the largest manufacturers of chewing gum in the world. "Our specialty is spruce gum, but we manufacture all kinds. The spruce is obtained from the forests of Maine and Canada. The trees are not tapped for the pitch, but are soiled, and the product thus gathered. The great amount of gum is made from a vegetable product known as chicle, which comes from tropical countries. It is something like a sugar beet. Then a vast amount of paraffine is also used. These are the two principal products going into the manufacture of chewing gum, pepper and other flavoring extracts being added. Millions of pounds are manufactured and consumed in the world, this country being the largest producer."

### Story of Gen. Butler.

From Foster's Democrat (Dover, N. H.).

At her delightful old homestead in Nottingham, Mrs. Betsey M. Butler Stevens, sister of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, recently visited her son, Mrs. Stevens being a devoted and healthful and her faculties unimpaired, eyesight excepted. Mrs. Stevens continues in the thorough enjoyment of a serene old age, tenderly cared for by a devoted son, Mrs. Stevens being a devoted and healthful and her faculties unimpaired, eyesight excepted. Mrs. Stevens continues in the thorough enjoyment of a serene old age, tenderly cared for by a devoted son, Mrs. Stevens being a devoted and healthful and her faculties unimpaired, eyesight excepted.

Gen. Butler, in whose career she takes the greatest pride.

Mrs. Stevens was born in Derryfield, Jan. 8, 1808, the youngest of the three daughters of Capt. John Butler by his first marriage to Sarah Hatchelder of Derryfield. She entered upon her second year when her mother died, and her father soon after married Charlotte Ellison, the late Gov. Butler being the youngest of the three children of this marriage.

### "OUR FEET."

A treatise on the human foot and its clothing. The injuries and diseases to which the foot is liable, such as flat feet, club and ingrowing toe nails, bunions, callouses, hard, soft and vascular corns, &c. Twenty-five illustrations, valuable recipes for chilblains, cold and perspiring feet. Excellent book for chiropodists and students. Mailed six.

DR. P. KAHLER'S SONS, Surgeon Chiropodists, 928 and 930 Broadway, N. Y., Established 1866.